

TAFT REPLIES TO PARKER.

DEFENSE OF ACCEPTANCE DISSECTED IN SPEECH AT QUINCY, ILL.

The Mountaineer Labor of the P. C. H. Has Produced a Mouse, He Says, and Justifies Roosevelt's Acts—Judge's Charges Refuted by Array of Facts and Figures.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 7.—Secretary of War Taft spoke at a big Republican mass meeting here to-night, and replied at length to the statements made by Judge Parker in his letter of acceptance. His remarks were heartily applauded.

The possibility of improper limitation of executive power by Congress is real, but the danger that the Executive will usurp the functions of the Legislature is a mere hobnobbing, a creature of Democratic imagination. The President has no power to appoint or remove judges, and the power over the public purse is in the hands of Congress. The President has no power to appoint or remove judges, and the power over the public purse is in the hands of Congress.

Under Judge Parker's Constitution, the President has been organized of great constitutional Democratic lawyers to prevent the President from doing anything that would be a violation of the Constitution. The President has no power to appoint or remove judges, and the power over the public purse is in the hands of Congress.

Then there is the question of trusts. In his speech of acceptance Judge Parker laid down the doctrine that the courts should not interfere with the business of the country. The President has no power to appoint or remove judges, and the power over the public purse is in the hands of Congress.

These proceedings are of a character which must be in the nature of a bill in equity on behalf of the public against those maintaining a trust or monopoly, or they must be in the nature of an information or indictment against those who have violated the law.

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reason, Secretary Taft took up in detail the appropriations of the Government for 1904 in order to explain the increase of \$340,000,000 over 1898, the year in Mr. Cleveland's Administration when expenditures were the lowest. Of this amount \$50,000,000 went for the Panama Canal and \$10,000,000 for the St. Louis exposition. Of the increases of \$290,000,000 in the Navy Department, \$70,000,000 for pensions and \$81,000,000 in the War Department, Mr. Taft said:

In the first ships of the new navy were under construction—the Chicago, the Albatross, the Boston and the Dolphin. The expenditures for the year were therefore the cost of maintaining the old naval vessels plus the cost of the new construction. In 1898, there were a total of 241 vessels of all auxiliary to the fleet. The number of ships of the navy is 3,000 men. Without dispute by the Democratic party in Congress the appropriations for the navy have been increased in 1904, and are likely to go on in larger proportion, I am told, than in any of the plans which have been formulated and approved and carried out. The \$80,000,000 of increase between 1898 and 1904 is to be explained as follows:

In the increase in the number of ships, of course, it became necessary to increase the number of men, so that the strength of the navy in men has increased from 3,000 in 1898 to 30,000 men, and the cost of paying and maintaining these has increased from approximately \$10,000,000 to \$33,000,000, an increase of \$23,000,000. The cost of looking after the new ships, repairs, and other matters, has increased from \$5,000,000 in 1898 to over \$15,000,000 in 1904. The same expenditure in 1904 was \$27,000,000, an increase of \$22,000,000.

There is an increase in the cost of construction of new vessels of all round numbers, about \$20,000,000. In addition to this, the cost of the new ships has increased, and the increase in cost of that between the two years is \$1,700,000. The cost of the new ships has increased, and the increase in cost of that between the two years is \$1,700,000.

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WOODRUFF AT WHITE HOUSE

NO MENTION MADE OF THE VACANCY IN THE CABINET.

The President Summoned Him and William Herri to Discuss the Political Situation in This Week—Cortelyou and Sheldon Also Talk With the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Four Republicans of prominence in the party gave their views to President Roosevelt to-day in regard to the political situation in New York. These were Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican national committee; George R. Sheldon, formerly member of the national committee for the State of New York; William Herri, proprietor of the Brooklyn Standard Union; and Timothy L. Woodruff, Mr. Sheldon called alone and remained only a short time, and Chairman Cortelyou was with the President for half an hour or more after the Payne funeral.

The visit which attracted the most attention was that of Mr. Woodruff, for he was invited to come to Washington to confer with the President, and his coming was widely heralded. As an afterthought the President sent an invitation to Mr. Herri, and both of these gentlemen were Mr. Roosevelt's guests at luncheon.

There was no mention of the vacancy in the office of Postmaster-General during Mr. Woodruff's visit, and this matter will not be settled for several days; but there was a thorough thrashing out of political affairs in the Empire State. Whether or not the President was pleased by what he heard is not disclosed, but it is certain that he received much information about the factional differences among the Republicans of the State that he has heard on any occasion since his return to Washington from Oyster Bay.

Persons who are invited to be the President's guests at luncheon are usually ushered into the State dining room at half-past 12 o'clock, but it was almost 2 o'clock before Mr. Roosevelt walked over to the house from his office and met Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Herri, who were waiting in one of the parlors. The President had been detained by his talk with Chairman Cortelyou.

The luncheon and ensuing conversation lasted until half-past 3 o'clock, and was a very pleasant one. Mr. Woodruff, "inviting me to come over and take luncheon with him to-day," he did not indicate why he wanted to see me, but I presumed it was for the purpose of talking over political matters. He had a talk about politics in the city and State, dealing with the general situation as it appears at this time.

In reply to questions about his own attitude and the hostility of Woodruff Republicans in Kings county to the Odell-Higgins ticket, Mr. Woodruff said:

"I am for the Republican State ticket. I have been for it. I told the President that the Roosevelt and Fairbanks electors would be elected by a good margin, but that to disguise the income of course, that there is a serious contest on the State ticket, and what the outcome will be no one knows. Undoubtedly, the State ticket will run behind the national ticket, as this is the general experience in New York elections. I am doing all I can for the State ticket in Brooklyn. I have received requests to campaign for the ticket of the county at large. Whether I will be able to accept these invitations I cannot say at this time."

Chairman Cortelyou's conference with the President did not continue during the afternoon, but was concluded before the hour of luncheon. Mr. Cortelyou assured the President that the State of New York is safe so far as the national ticket is concerned, but it is no secret that the Administration that both he and the President are doubtful of the success of the State ticket. It became known this afternoon that Mr. Cortelyou had not changed his mind as to the desirability of bringing the Republican candidate out on the stump. He does not insist on a general tour of the State, but believes Higgins should at least "show himself" in the State.

It was said to-day that Governor-Chairman Odell had sent word to Washington within the last day or two that the State ticket is sure to be elected. Supplementary information from managers of the Odell-Higgins ticket was that if the election were held to-morrow Herrick would be chosen, but that the Republicans expect to bring about a reversal of sentiment between now and Nov. 8.

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MR. PAYNE'S FUNERAL.

Brief Services in St. John's Church—The Body to Lie in State in Milwaukee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Funeral services, brief and simple in character, were held over the body of the late Postmaster-General Henry C. Payne this morning at 11 o'clock in St. John's Church. It is only at rare intervals that so distinguished a body of men is brought together in one place.

The seating capacity of St. John's is small, so the list of persons invited to attend was restricted to the family and close personal friends of the deceased. The body was placed in the rear of the church, and the service was conducted by the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's.

Seated in one of the front pews of the church directly back of the casket were the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and in the seats immediately adjoining were Mrs. Payne and the near relatives of the deceased. The members of the Cabinet who were invited to the funeral were: Secretary of State, John Hay; Attorney-General, Charles E. Hughes; Postmaster-General, George B. Fernald; and the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's. The choir sang "Lead, Kindly Light," and one of the assistant pastors read from the Scriptures. The choir then sang, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and the reading of a prayer by the rector ended the services.

Only the members of the Cabinet, Secretaries Hay, Hitchcock and Wilson are in the city, and they were honorary pallbearers. The casket was carried by the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and the body was carried by the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The family of the dead statesman returned to their residence in the annex of the Arlington Hotel, only a few rods from the church, and was met by the family. The body was carried to Milwaukee in a special train over the Chicago and North Western Railway. The body was escorted to the station by 250 letter carriers of the Washington post office.

The funeral train is due to arrive at Milwaukee to-morrow night at 7 o'clock, and the body of the dead Postmaster-General will lie in state in the city of Milwaukee. The funeral will be held in the city of Milwaukee.

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LODGE ATTACKS HIS CRITICS.

DEFENDS STAND ON RECIPROCITY AT BAY STATE CONVENTION.

Republicans Nominate Present State Officers, With the Exception of State Treasurer—Attorney-General Moody Gives Reasons for Expecting Victory.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—Perhaps the most notable incident of the Republican State convention to-day, was the striking address made by Senator Lodge in reply to the attacks made upon him by the leaders of the Canadian reciprocity movement. The Senator spoke in a voice that trembled with emotion, and what he had to say made a deep impression among the delegates.

After speaking of the loss to the State and nation in the death of his colleague, Senator Hoar, and commending Attorney-General Moody upon his address, Mr. Lodge said:

"I have tried for twelve years to serve the State with all the strength that I possess. I am well aware that there have been many shortcomings; but in this, at least, I have never failed—and that has been in devotion to what I believed to be the best interests of the United States and the best interests of my own beloved Commonwealth."

"In the contest that has arisen this summer over the question of reciprocity, many of the attacks have seemed to me to have proceeded quite as much from a feeling toward myself as from interest toward the cause of larger markets. Those attacks have proceeded from Democratic quarters. I am now accustomed to receive compliments from those sources."

"I have been accused of being the opponent of all reciprocity. I have been accused of having changed my position and receded. I have done neither the one nor the other. I have never been an opponent of a reciprocity which would be a benefit to the United States and the best interests of my own beloved Commonwealth."

The plank on reciprocity in the platform adopted by the convention is in the nature of a compromise with the Chamber of Commerce's committee of 100.

Gov. Bates and the other State officers, with the exception of Treasurer, were renominated without opposition. A. B. Wood, of Holyoke, was nominated for State Treasurer. The other candidates for this office, except John J. Whipple and Mr. Haplin, withdrew, and in the convention the plank was adopted by 135 yeas.

Attorney-General Moody was the permanent chairman and his address was a masterly presentation of Republican principles.

He set forth in detail the grounds on which the Republican party expected to be successful in the coming election. One reason was that the party without division favors a sound currency based on the gold standard. The party had not been out of the country for an hour and a half without a certificate that it was safe and sane.

Another ground was the party's adherence to the principle of protection to American industry and labor, industry which was an effective reciprocity, especially with Canada.

Again the Republican party looked for victory because of its efficient administration of the civil service and the wise and economical manner in which it had transacted the business of the State.

The manner in which the territories acquired as the result of the Spanish war had been developed, furnished another reason for victory. Of our foreign policy, Mr. Moody said in part:

"We expect victory because of our conduct of foreign policy of the Government which, while neglecting neither our national rights nor our national interests, has been inspired by justice that look where you will, you cannot discern a cloud upon the sky of our Republic."

The canal across the Isthmus, which has been the dream of the century, has been made a reality by the action of this Administration, action which opponents denounce as a violation of the laws and Constitution, but which we hold to be in strict accordance with the national rights in conformity with the laws and the Constitution, and characterized by wise statesmanship.

Mr. Moody's address was well received, and the Republican party was expected to win a great victory. The party was expected to win a great victory.

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CAUGHT WITH ASSYRIAN BRIDE.

CHICAGO MESSAGE CUTS SHORT ROMANCE OF HASHIM.

Police Meet Pair at 23d Street Ferry and Find \$3,300 on Man, Who is 40 Years Old—Brought In From Havana, He Says, but Girl's Father Claims Not It.

Najed Hashim, who says he is a dry-goods merchant in Havana, and who is known in this city as a theatrical man and former lessee of Koster & Bial's Music Hall, was arrested in a rooming house at 23d Street and Broadway, where he was found with a young woman, who is said to be a Syrian girl, and who is said to be a Syrian girl.

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THE CHARACTERS IN DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS' LATEST NOVEL, 'THE COST,' ARE GENUINELY, THOROUGHLY, REFRESHINGLY AMERICAN, PEOPLE WHOM YOU FEEL IT WOULD BE A PLEASURE TO KNOW—HONEST, PROSPEROUS, WHOLESOME.

—Collier's Weekly.

"The Cost," David Graham Phillips' new book, combines more qualities that will capture the popular fancy than any recent novel.

—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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